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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

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etters for this office should be addressed to "The Trus We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

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THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman Saratoga, sells the Tribush for five cents, and his boys sell it of the sidewalks in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

To Avoid Mistakes.

All letters relating to subscriptions, or advertise pents, should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE NEW YORK." As a specimen of the ingenuity displayed in an effort "How Not to Do It," we annex a copy of a letter addressed—" Mesars. Stevens Bro., TRIBUSE Office, New York."

"Mesars, STRVENS BRO.—GREYS: Included I hand you seven dolors (47), for which please send two copies of THE SEER WHERELY TRIBUTER to the address of Mrs. H. C. Arnold, Williams Peck.
"Sand Loke, July 10, 1886."

Stevens Brothers are agents for THE TRIBUNE in London. Eng., and have been published as such, but not otherwise. When our friends learn to follow our directions, in addressing their business letters, we hope to have fewer complaints on ac-count of the non-reception of papers ordered by them. Our friend, at Sand Lake (who ommitted signing his name), forgot to name the State. Thousands of others are equally careless The name of the Post Office and State should always be written

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Early vesterday morning in the Canadian Parliament a vote was taken on the motion of want of confidence in the finan cial and commercial policy of the Government, which resuited in a majority for the Ministry of 55. The debate on the notion lasted three days elthough the thermometer ranged from 960 to 980. This is the last session of the present Parliament and will close in about two weeks. A movement is on foot in Ottawa to obtain subscriptions for the sufferers by the Portland fire. A new office, the Minister of the Navy, which consists of a single vessel, has been created in Canada.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was introduced from the Committee on Finance respecting the payment of interest upon the war debts due the several States with an amendment. From the same committee was reported the bill to amend the several sects to indemnify States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States with an amendment. The President was requested to furnish any information in his possession regarding the action, if any was taken the Court of Inquiry upon the murder of 23 United States soldiers, at Kingston, S. C., by the Rebel Gens. Hoke and Picket, under the alleged charge of being deserters from the Robel army.

The Ningara Ship Canal bill was taken up on the expiration of the morning hour, the question being on the motion to post-pone the bill until December. After considerable discussion the bill was so postponed, 24 to 13, Mr. Willey (West Va. introduced a bill to provide for restoring to States lately in insurrection their full political rights. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of Internal taxes due prior to July 5. 1866, in the First Collection District of Maine from persons heard from the Court of Inquiry. owning property or doing business in the burned district of

Portland, until the close of the next session of Congress.

The bill to secure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railrond was taken up—20 to 19: but without further action upon it, the Senate went into executive session, and soon In the House the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up in

Committee of the Whole. During its consideration the House rose temporarily, and a bill was reported to protect the revenue and for other purposes, which was read twice, and made the special order for to-day. After further action on the Civil Apprepriation bill it was read a third time and passed. The House then took up the Dawson Fuler election case, and adopted a resolution, without a di-vision, giving the seat to Mr. Dawson. The Conference Com-mittee on the snuggling bill made a report, which was adopted; and the House, at 4:40 p. m., adjourned. An uncement was then made that a caucus of Union Senator. and Representatives would be held this evening at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

During the week ending yesterday, 37 cases of suppose cholera were reported to the Board of Health as having oc curred in this city, of which 11 were genuine. Eight of the il proved fatal. In Brooklyn, 25 cases of supposed obolera are still undecided. One half of the whole number occurred in the Tweifth Ward. At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, 1,532 orders were issued for the abstement of nui-sances in different parts of the Metropolitan Health District, making a grand total of 43,5e6. In view of the fifthy condition of the Fourth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the negligence of the city authorities in removing garbage, the President of the Board of Health, and the Sanitary Superintendent were yesterday authorized to

employ a sufficient force to clean the streets.

The race for \$300, best three out of five, mile heats, on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, in which Fenian Chief, Dan Mace, and Shark were entered, resulted in the winning of Shark in two straight heats, Fenian Chief having been with drawn before the race commenced, and Dan Mace at the end of the second heat. Time: first heat, 2 min. 272 sec.; second

heat, 2 min, 30 sec.
Judge Betts, in the U. S. District Court, has rendered a decision condemning the steamship Meteor, on the ground that sufficient evidence had been given to prove a violation of neutrality, the parties having control of her. Subsequent to

The Hughes bounty case was continued before Commissioner Osborne yesterday. The examination of Provost-Marshal Gen. Fry was concluded and the prosecution rested. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next, when a motion to

dismiss the complaints will be argued.

At the weeting of the Excise Board, yesterday, Judge Boa worth severely reviewed the course of Judges Brady and Car-doro, with reference to the Excise law.

The total collections for the Portland sufferers in this city

up to last evening amounted to \$79,979 64. up to next evening amounted to \$73,979 54.

Gold was quite steady yesterday, opening at 1525 and closing at 1525, after selling at 1525. Government Bends continue very active and atrong, and transactions are large. The miscellaneous shares are dultwith but few transactions. The Rellway List opened dull and steady at the Second Board the market was dull even the second steady. At the Second Board the market was dull and steady. Money con tinues easy at 5 to 6 per cent to brokers, with occasional transaction at 4 on Governments. Foreign exchange is firm.

A fire broke out in Cincinnati, late on Thursday night, in the Academy of Music building, corner of Fourth and Homests., occupied by Kelly & Lyon's Minstrels. The building was totally destroyed. The andience had just left. Loss on the building, \$25,000. Amount of insurance unifinown. Cooper's blacksmith shop, Geer's turning shop, Lopes's plan-Cooper's blacksmith snop, Geer's turning shop, Lopes's plan-ing mill and Kalper's stair-building establishment, all on Laurel-st, Cincinnati, were destroyed on the same evening. Loss 20,000; very little insurance. The remains of Senator Lane have been taken to Lawrence

Kansas. He will be buried on Sunday. Gen. Sherman's progress through New-England is assuming

the character of an ovation. He is at present in Boston. The gambling dens of New-Orleans have been ordered

A duct was fought on Thursday afternoon of the M.

and Tennessee line, between Alonzo Greenlow and A. H. Taylor of Memphis. The lattier was killed at the first fire.

The Rev. Nelson Merry, a freedman, pastor of the Colored Baptist Church in Nashville, Tenn., on the next. 28th ult., married William A. Johnson (white) to osephine McConico (colored): wherefore, Mr. Merry s arrested and is to be fined \$500; while the husband and wife, not having \$50 each to pay the fine imposed on them, are in prison; for (says The Republi-

"The Court fined them \$50 each, and they are likely to work that out among the anvil choristers of the Work-House

-We trust this case is to be taken up to the U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication under the Civil Rights act. Let us know if, in the State where the unmarried cohabitation of Whites with Bhacks is notoriously frequent and scarcely censured, their marriage can thus be punished.

Judge Bosworth, yesterday, continued his criticism of the opinions of Judges Brady and Cardozo upon the Excise Law, before the Board of Excise. He shows, we think, conclusively, that a license is neither contract, nor property, and that the Legislature may annul it at any time if the health, morals, and good order of the community demand it. His array of authorities is strong; and in justice to nearly 6,000 persons, who have paid over \$1,100,000 for licenses under the new law, he calls upon Judge Brady to favor the convening of the Court of Common Pleas, in General Term, to review the decision of Judge Cardozo.

Mr. Jno. Minor Botts replies with a mass of argument and testimony to Mr. J. B. Baldwin's statement, denying that in his interview with the late President Lincoln, in 1361, any proposition was offered looking to the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter in case Virginia refused to secede. Either Mr. Baldwin's account of this interview is essentially false, or many witnesses, with unquestionably good memories, have badly misconstrued the facts. The evidence presented by Mr. Botts is minute, circumstantial and respectable, and history is likely to take his word for it.

On the second page of this paper may be found a number of miscellaneous Literary Items; on the sixth, Judge Bosworth's Criticism upon Judge Cardozo's Decision against the Excise Law, and our regular Law Reports; on the seventh, Articles upon the Commencement Season, Steam as a Disinfectant, The Metropolitan Board of Health, An Extraordinary Banking Operation in Hoboken, The Turf, The Homicide in Pearl-st., The Portland Sufferers, The Italian Demonstration, The Matrimonial Market, and other interesting matter.

The Civil Appropriation bill being under consideration yesterday in the House, Mr. Price of Iowa made the sensible motion to strike out an appropriation for a Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, and to leave the publication of such works to private publishers. He found only ten members to support him, a small number, but as Mr. Price remarked, larger than the number of just men found in Sodom. On motion of Mr. Washburne, a section of the Act of July 24, 1864, which allows the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves, was adopted. The vote stood, Yeas, 82: Nays, 38.

Mr. Morrill has brought in a Revised Tariff bill, which has been made the special order of to-day. Among the provisions of the new bill is a duty on cotton of three cents a pound, and on all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of the chief value, a duty not less than that imposed on distilled spirits.

Upward of \$80,000 have been subscribed for the Portland sufferers in New-York and Brooklyn. We notice, also, that a joint resolution authorizing the suspension of the collection of Internal taxes in Portland was considerately offered by Mr. Fessenden in the Senate, and passed that body promptly.

Senator Wilson has demanded the record of the Inquiry on the murder of 23 United States soldiers at Kingston, N. C., by the Rebel Gens, Hoke and Pickett. Both these generals were well satisfied with their work at the time; but we have never

The discussion of the Niagara Canal bill in the Senate took a wide range from the subject, leading to some vagaries of speech on the part of Mr. Hendricks, but the bill was finally brought to the vote, and postponed by a vote of 24 to 13.

Mr. Guthrie's bill for the indemnification of States for war expenses provides that proper accounting officers, under the Secretary of the Treasury, shall report all money actually due each State on account of legitimate expenditures.

Senator Williams of Oregon has moved the reconsideration of the vote on the bill intended to repeal the retrocession of Alexandria. This bill was defeated on Tuesday.

CABINET CHANGES.

The call by the Randall boiters of a Convention to reorganize and nationalize the Union party has already achieved a success only paralleled by the colored gentleman's experience in coon-hunting. "I chased the coon up a tree," he narrated to a sympathizing friend, and followed him away out on a limb, and I shook, and shook, until by and by I heard something dropand what do you think it was, Sambo ?"-" Why, the coon of course "-"-" No. it wa'nt the coon-it was this -nigger." So the call of a Johnson Convention has served the Johnson party, How men of professed Republican convictions could

remain in Mr. Johnson's Cabinet after hearing or eading his 22d of February speech, we have not been able to comprehend; and the mystery still remains unsolved. Most certainly, the author of that speech can never have expected or purposed to act thereafter with the great body of those whose votes made him Vice-President. John Tyler never assailed the Whigs so unsparingly, so truculently, as that speech assailed

Still, "while there is life, there's hope;" and we canr ealize that a Cabinet Minister may have clung to the least glimmering of possibility that his chief did not really mean, after all, to desert and (if possible) destroy the party which elected him. But the Randall bolt admits of but one explanation. Had its projectors been deceived-had they even hoped to carry with them the mass of the Union party-they would have called a Convention of that party, and trusted to official patronage and manipulation for its control. They so shaped their call as to let in the supporters of McClellan and Davis, and keep out nearly all who voted for Lincoln and Johnson, because they knew that to let in the latter would insure their own extinction. The signers of this call are doubtless sanguine men; but, whatever their hopes may be, they do not expect to realize them through the power of the Union party of 1864. They made a square issue between their own anteedents and their aspirations; they called a Convenion, whence all who mean to act henceforth with the Lincoln-Unionists are pointedly excluded. Hence the Cabinet dissolution, precluding other disruptions. As to Mr. Harlan, we believe his seat has been at

on retiring at once, though the President had not yet | mals and men who cannot materially modify their | to note "with how little wisdom the world is govon retiring at once, though the President had not yet mans and men who cannot materially mounty them. It emped," he merely means that human motives under- of it.

ernment was left in doubt as to his thorough, active sympathy with the champions of Impartial Freedom, by whom he was recently reëlected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March

Messrs. Dennison and Speed have been more retient; but their abiding sympathies with the Union party have been concealed from none who intelligently sought to know the truth. Expecting in due time to go out, they might have still longer awaited the Presilent's convenience as to the time of their retirement, but for the Randall bolt. A call to define position sometimes affords opportunity for improving them.

Mr. Stanton was formerly considered the Radical, par excellence of the Cabinet. Of late he is understood o have been brought to realize that great practical difficulties beset their way to All Rights for All-as if such difficulties did not confront every attempt to right a great public wrong. We do not as yet know whither Mr. Stanton will go; yet there is just one place wherein he cannot stay if he would, and that is the Cabinet, after the Sham Democracy shall have openly resumed the reins of power. That party is prepared to do and forbear much in its eager quest of office and its incidents; but we udge the acceptance of Mr. Stanton as one of its chiefs would overtax even its appetite for "spoils." Mr. Stanton may be willing to remain; but if the Sham Democracy is to be fully reconciled to the support of Mr. Johnson's Administration, he will have to

Whatever may be still contingent, it is no longer doubtful that he who adheres to the Randall-Niblack movement terminates thereby his connection, if connection he ever had with the Lincoln-Union party. The ideas and aims of the two are so widely diverse that it were madness to seek their reconciliation. The Convention that meets at Philadelphia under the Randall call will be essentially a Copperhead Convention; its chief end will be the reëstablishment of the shaken power of Caste and negro-hate throughout our country. He who goes into it must not plead, if driven or kicked out, that he did not fairly comprehend it.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Political economy, so far as its subjects are capable of scientific array, must necessarily be limited to such abstract general principles as are common to all nations, and to such conditions as are common to all men in all times and places. In the matter of international commerce, it has but little to teach beside the necessity of exchanges between nations which are dissimilar in their natural or acquired capabilities of production-of all things in which they can be mutually helpful-in all complimentary reciprocities. It teaches abstinence from war, the establishment of international law for the government of their intercourse according to justice and amity, with freedom of communication as to all things that may promote their noral and material interests. It may find authority or such doctrines in the reason of things, fortify them by the history of the past, and interpret all its data into rules for the guidance of the present toward the future; but further than the common law of all nations rules the well-being of a particular nation, it cannot go without losing its science and practical usefulness in a dreamy and abstract philanthrophy.

But we seriously doubt the claim of political econ omy to the title of a science in anything like the sense that the term is applied to chemistry, astronomy, music or physiology. To these, first principles and general laws apply, because their subjects are fixed, orderly and perfect, while the affairs of men in society are variable, disorderly and imperfect, and, therefore, their treatment is necessarily remedial, and its principles and policy do not admit of being thrown into logical formula of invariable and universal application. This is not an undervaluing of the practice of medicine, legislation, or any of the empirical forms of charity required by the condition of things, and well adapted to the service. We only wish to escape the tyranny of words which mean too much, and to avoid the imposture of systems more remarkable for sym-

metry and seemings than for actual service. A system of political economy to be of any service must be adapted to the special conditions of the people with whose affairs it is concerned. But there are now existing in the world nations in the savage state; thers, pastoral; others, purely agricultural; others, mixed agricultural and manufacturing, and others, these. Moreover, some of them occupy the frigid, some the torrid, and some the temperate zone, with their capabilities and destinies inflexibly determined greatly influenced by climatic laws. Nor is national character to be overlooked. They are not all equally capable of everything, nor can all the races f men be treated as homogeneous or equal in the things with which economical systems are concerned. Nor have we vet exhausted the diversities of conditions with which a practical system is necessarily occupied; for the same people, if they are favorably situated in a temperate climate, with a sufficient extent of territory and variety of industrial agencies, must, in the progress of their fortunes, pass through all the stages from the simplest agriculture up to the most complete diversification of productive industry and international commerce. Now, it is apparent that no code of doctrine and practical economy can be true for all these differences of condition in which States are actually found, and that no system will suit the same people in circumstances materially changed.

The Esquimaux of the Arctic region may have an invariable public law, simply because they need none of any kind. In the Torrid Zone, there is such contancy of physical condition, and such limitations of industrial productiveness, and their communities are so far removed from the class of progressive nations, that the primal laws of nature need but little modification for their political uses. Peoples who cannot considerable diversify their industries, and who depend upon a monopoly of their special products, have their affairs well out of the reach of legislative interference. For all such as these, the "let alone" policy, or no policy, is precisely the thing from the beginning to the end of their career. A theory of their interests is just what a work on botany is to the vegetable world-descriptive, but not in any sense directory; that is, they can have a logical and invariable doctrine of industrial and commercial policy, because they need none whatever, as the planets held their courses before astronomy was invented, and never been observed nor predicted. These are the countries in which the maxim "buy cheap and sell dear" is the whole philosophy of trade; there lie the ternal order, and general peace" is their system, and the whole of it. With them, exchangeable values is everything, the growth of national power nothing. Only secure their national independence, and unrestricted trade, or trade without law, is their rule. In this, the extremes meet as in other things-the people who have no industry to protect against foreign aggression, and those whose industrial supremacy makes world beside, are naturally enough out-and-out free traders.

vided for progress, and with a future before them, him to hold it long; and it would have seemed un- the elements, not submit to them; and that "natural which he had been guilty. When an old statesman gracious, if not positively discourteous, had he insisted law," or naturalness of law, which rules wild ani- like the Swedish Chancellor tells some young friend

is idle to treat their understanding with the simples lie the most heroic actions, and that natural passions of a quack philosophy, for they are not simpletons. Tell them that market gluts, ruinous fluctuations of prices, enforced idleness and money revulsions, must happen, just as the locusts come, and they will want to falsehood. Great men who maintain their authority know the reason why. Tell them that supply and demand form the see-saw of business, and they will want to know why the one sometimes tilts the other off the plank. Or, try them, finally, with that sagest of all free-trade oracles, "water will find its level," and they will answer that the best use that can be made of water is to dam it, turn it out of its course, put it to work, interfere with its natural tendency and drift, compel its service, and never surrender the control of it till it has served human ends to its utmost apacity-then let it seek its level as it may.

The earliest settlers of a new country understand very well how unrestricted trade with manufacturing and commercial nations promotes their welfare, makes their exchanges profitable, supplies them with implements and fabrics which they are not yet able to make for themselves, and in how many ways the inferior profits by commerce with the superior, up to that point where such trade begins to repress the growth which before it had fostered. In all the stages and circumstances of national growth

legitimate trade consists in the mutual supply of the things in which the parties are respectively deficient. This condition of exchange exists, therefore, not only as to products and commodities of which either has the natural monopoly, but also as those things which either may be accidentally or temporarily incapable of furnishing on demand for use. A country of even the highest prospective capabilities, while yet in its infancy, thinly peopled, and with little material, capital or skill, is greatly benefited by free trade with nations which have reached maturity or an approach to it in such things. But it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that all foreign trade, like domestic exchanges, must be merely complementary-the division of labor wisely extended over the globe-and nothing else or more; for, all else, and all beyond this, is domination of the one party and dependence of the other. An emigrant to one of our Western prairies, without capital to stock and work his homestead, may advantageously, because he must, work in his neighbor's corn-field for a year, and take his wages in corn and pork; but if he continues to sell his labor thus, in its raw state, for a dozen years together, he is at the same time selling or losing the possible produce of his own land to that neighbor for nothing, and losing his ownership besides. So, a whole nation may profitably exchange its raw materials and provisions, its lumber, wool, wheat and flax, for their various manufactured forms, until its own labor and capital can supply them for domestic use. In other words, exchangeable values may be the aim of national trade, while they promote productive power in constantly improving forms and stages of advancement; but when trade begins to cripple production-when it arrests its growth or abates it, it must be subordinated. In a country holding the highest rank or approaching it raw materials and provisions have their highest, if not their whole, value in home consumption and internal trade-of which more hereafter.

AMERICAN ANA. A recent scandalous affair in this city revived the

almost forgotten gossip of Gen. Jackson's first Administration, and the memory of that great Cabine dissolution which at the time created such a widesounding pother. That was not the first occasion even in our own history, upon which "a ladies' quarrel," as Gen. Jackson called it, mounted to the dignity of public consequence. It is a singular fact, howeyer, that we Americans, renowned as we are for somewhat unmannerly intrusion upon the sanctity of private life, and, fond as we are of personal anecdote, have never cultivated that branch of literature which preserves the memory of events with colloquial familiarity, and, discarding both dignity and eulogy, lets us into the secret of men's motives in doing well or in doing dishonorably. French memoirs have long been the delight and the despair of other nations, and although we might not have imitated them very successfully, the wonder is that we, who in literature must try our hand at everything, should never have thought of imitating them at all. For a vain nation, we have been singularly sparing of autobiography, although the charming fittle fragment by Frankstill, who are agricultural, manufacturing and com- lin is worth its weight ten times over in mercial; and all of them are yet further varied by gold. Adams and Jefferson have been edited their respective degrees of advancement in each of with a solemnity and a ponderosity truly respectable and a little repulsive. The same is true of Madison, and of Hamilton, and of Jay. It seems to be getting every day more and more impossi ble for us to figure the great men of the Revolution as human beings, not by any means perfect in their morals, or fit tenants of a pantheon. There is a little pamphlet, printed by Hamilton when Secretary of the Treasury, in which he plainly and plumply confesses a delicate misdemeanor, and which has been so effectually suppressed that we are aware of the existence of only a single copy, although there may be others hidden in the rubbish of old libraries. John Adams wrote, with unmistakable distinctness, his views of his cotemporaries upon the margins of his books; but his books are packed away in the back room of a lawyer's office in a Massachusetts village. and are not at present either much cared for nor easy of access-the letters printed by us in THE TRIBUNG some years ago being the only account ever given to the public of this unique collection. There is a pleasant little volume by Miss Adams (Mrs. Smith) containing her letters and journal, while abroad with her father, in which the old lealousies and quarrels of the time peep out queerly, as when she speaks of Dr. Franklin as "this man on whom the world have passed such high encomiums, and perhaps justly"there being quite a smart scratch at old Madame Helvetius upon the next page. There are two painful but inevitable results of the

literary deficiency which we have indicated. The first is that our original great men are fast becoming as mythical, as shadowy, and as unsubstantial as the heroes of Homer or of Ossian. Washington, we are afraid, we must give up. That he was a human being, that he did eat and drink, that he wrote to his tailo in Philadelphia to make his next pair of leather breeches "more roomy," that he sometimes kissed little girls and perhaps great girls, that his artificial teeth were too large for his mouth, that he dauced a minuet with stately grace, and that he could some times make a broad joke-this we know in spite of the had eclipses still occur exactly as though they precautions of Mr. Sparks. But the majority of Americans have long ago ceased to regard Washington with anything like familiar affection; he has been only a little while dead, and we nations for which Adam Smith's summary philoso- already speak of him as the Romans spoke of Romulus, phy of political economy suffices. "Light taxes, in- and as Englishmen speak of Alfred. A second evil result is, that knowing little or nothing of the personal character of our great men, tradition treasures up all manner of falsehood concerning them, and although many of the prominent leaders of the Revolution were far from saintly, popular anecdote makes them worse than they really were. The dull mediocrity of human nature has a sure way of avenging itself for the reverence which great actions extort from it their interest to practice aggression upon all the it. Although Washington has escaped traditionary scandal, Jefferson has not, nor Franklin, nor Hamilton. The two last-named have fared the best, princi-But nations in the temperate climates, well pro- pally, we suspect, because they have confessed the most; but the morals of Jefferson are still under the imputahave their fortunes to make or mar by their own man- tion cast upon them by bitter and unscrupulous Federagement. Their destinies are not determined, nor alists. One cannot sufficiently admire the courageous their conditions fixed, by a vertical sun in the heavens | wisdom of Franklin, who saved himself from the sus-Mr. Johnson's disposal for months. No one expected or a continent of ice on the earth. They are to master picion of worse follies by publicly avowing those of

are the motive force of the liveliest or the state liest of public puppets. There is nothing beneath the dignity of the historic Muse except and position with their cotemporaries who know them best, can surely afford to let us view them at least a little as they were. There is neither kindness nor true respect in hoisting them to Olympus, in claiming for them infallibility, or in trying them with absolute judicial blindness by a standard of perfection. To know them at all is to know them as they were. To worship manufactured demigods in the place of them, is merely a mockery of their real virtues, and a desecration of their honest fame.

A SHORT, EASY LESSON.

Postmaster-Gen. Dennison lately transmitted to the Hon. J. B. Alley, Chairman of the House Post-Office Committee, the following official letter. It strikes a very square blow at one of the most scandalous abuses of the age; and none but Members of Congress, with those who hire the use of their franking privilege, can fail to appreciate its force:

Post-Office Department, Washington, June 14, 1894.
Sin: Complaints have been frequently made to this Department of franks upon its revenues by the illegaluse of the franks of Members of Congress by claim-agents and other persons in this city, to which the attention of Senators and Representatives, whose names have been so used, har been called. This abuse of the franking privilege has become a serious evil, lessening considerably the postal revenues and bringing represed upon the Department.

The Postmaster-General is powerless to arrest the evil while Members of Caggress permit their clerks or other parsons to write their names upon envelopes, and use or permit the use of fac simils stamps, neither of which has the sanction of law.

I transmit herewith for the information of vegree!

the use of fac simils stamps, neither of which has the sabethon of law.

I transmit herewith for the information of yourself and Committee and for such use as you may think proper to make of them, copies of two letters recently received at this Department from reliable parties, and copies of statements made by two claim agents to an officer of the Department, showing the manner in which they procured and used the franks of members in their business.

I should regard the repeal of all laws authorizing such privilege as most healthy legislation, in harmony with the principle on which the Post-Office Department is organized, and grammotive of good morals. I am very respectfully, your obedient.

The Hon. J. B. ALLEY, Chairman of Com. on P. O. & P. R., House of Representatives.

AMERICAN OPIUM CULTIVATION.

It has long been known that the species of poppy from which opium is obtained is indigenous in Northern Mexico, where it grows in great profusion in the extensive plateaux of that country. According to the Report of Major Duffield, United States Marshal in Arizona, this plant is also found growing in its natural wild state in the valley of the Santa Cruz River.

Mr. Emanuel Weiss, of Pennsylvania, has recently visited the regions where the poppy is found, for the purpose of examining the country with reference to its availability for opium culture. In a circular which he has just issued he exhibits the China trade with England and the United States, from which it appears that the British Government exchanges opium with the Chinese for tea, and transfers a large quantity of the latter article to the United States, for which we pay in gold. If it be true, as set forth in this circular, that "two families, with but two able field hands, can put ten acres of poppies under cultivation, which will yield about 1,200 pounds of merchantable opium, containing nearly ten per cent of morphine," it will prove one of the most profitable crops in this country. The poppy matures rapidly, and is harvested within one hundred days from the date of planting. The greater part of the year could, therefore, be employed in the production of other crops, in stock-growing, or in mining operations, for either of which the Territory of Arizona affords ample facilities. The production of opium as an article of export

would add materially to our commerce, and would remove the necessity for a large exportation of the precious metals.

We began to publish in THE SEMI-WEEKLY THES-UNE last Tuesday John Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olives," or three lectures on Work, Traffic and War, recently delivered before a workingmen's institute at Camberwell. We shall give the concluding discourse in our next issue of the Semi-Weekly. Mr. Ruskin has an odd conception of the American war, of popular government, and of the English Church; but these essays are the vigorous efforts of an eminent moral mind. We trust that no man who works-be it in the sweat of his face or with the toil of his brain, will fail to read what one of the best of living English writers has to say about the difference between working foolishly and working wisely.

Gen. Howard has put to a test the question of issuing rations to the Freedmen's Bureau by his letter to the Governor of South Carolina. Gen. Sickle had, on Gov. Orr's supposed statement that the want of rations in that State is much exaggerated, disapproved of the ration returns. The offer of Gen. Howard, accordingly, to flimit the bounty of the Bureau, on an authentic statement of facts has had the good effect of showing that the Bureau cannot be spared. Gov. Orr names a dozen districts where the people of both colors are crying for relief. The case is much the same in other States where the Bureau is popular for its rations, if for nothing else.

Mr. Secretary Welles writes, favoring the Philadelphia Convention: "The President has labored with devoted assiduity and fidelity to promote union, harmony, prosperity and happiness among the States and people, but has met with resistance, misrepresentation and calumny where he had a right to expect cooperation and friendly support." Is Queen

It is stated, we know not with what truth, that Gen. John A. Dix has written a letter favoring the Philadelphia Convention, and will probably be a member of it. The Express so understands the matter; but we shall wait before we quite believe that Gen. Dix has surrendered his sword.

The N. Y. Times most outrageously says:

"There are but few leading journals in this country that could be guilty of attacks of this kind, or of the gross indecency of publicly assailing an estimable lady. We know of but one, and that, we need not say, is THE TRIBUNE." -The Editor of The Times knows better. Nothing

could ever tempt us to speak of his lady or ladies. In the case to which he alludes, the paragraph was inserted at the urgent request of one whom we understood to be a devoted friend of the lady in question, and with no other purpose, either on his part or on ours, but to vindicate her from a groundless imputstion. We supposed it prompted by and gratifying to herself until she saw fit to take exception to it-an exception unwarranted by anything we ever printed.

A.P., jr., certifies that "out of thirty-five officers of the Free Trade League, only six are at all connected with English trade."

Very good: Now will he favor us with a complete list of the contributors to the funds of that League, and the amounts paid in by each ? We have asked for this repeatedly, and received only abuse.

The proposition by Mr. Hale of our State of Joint Committee on Retrenchment is very good, so far as it goes. To make sure that it shall go some where, we suggest this additional provision: Resolved, That every bill, amendment, proposition or resolved whereby a new place is created or any salary or allowand raised, shall be referred to this Committee, and action thereon a citizer House shall await said Committee's report.

Gov. Orr of South Carolina complains: "We are without representation in Congress: neither our opinions nor condition can be officially known to the country unjust and discriminating taxes are imposed on us, a people sadly impoverished by the calamities of the last five years, and we are allowed no voice of protest even in the counsels of the mation. Our loyalty to the Government of the United States is impugned in the face of our oaths of allegiance, taken solemnly and in good faith, and the poor privilege of an official densit is withheld."

This is but one part of the chapter. If the Governor will turn back a few pages, he will find the beginning